ANTHROPOLOGICAL RECORDS

	Ts	Ki	Kl	Kn	To	Tu	Pa	Wa	At	Sa	Ty	Wd	Ki	Al
218. Brush	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
219. Feather	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
220. Basket	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
220a. Anything	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
221. Rodents flooded out	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
222. Flares for fowl	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Eagle (and Other) Catching														
223. Aeries owned, individually	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
224. Young taken from nest	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
225. Frightened off nest, caught	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
226. Hunter climbs to the nest	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
227. On rope	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
228. On net	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
229. Carries cage	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
230. Seizes by hand	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
230a. Eaglet held down with stick to protect hand	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
236. Feathers taken, then eagle released	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
237. Rearing of eagle	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
238. Nest in tree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
239. Bird tied up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
240. Caged	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
241. Eagle-catching power from dream	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
242. Eagle caught for feathers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
243. Tail feathers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
244. Wing feathers	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
244a. Down	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
245. For trade only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
248. Rearing other birds	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
246. Chiefly dove	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
249. Young taken from nest	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250. Bird kept in cage	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
251. Twined willow cage, pointed toy	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing														
252a. Trout caught in own territory	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
252b. Obtained in neighboring area	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252c. Kuyui caught in own territory	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252d. Obtained in neighboring area	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252e. Suckers caught in own territory	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
252f. Obtained in neighboring area	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252g. Minnows caught in own territory	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
252h. Obtained in neighboring area	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252i. Salmon caught in own territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
252j. Obtained in neighboring area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
255. Fish nets	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+
256. Special form	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+
257. Rabbit net used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
258. Wading in stream	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
258a. Ice pick	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
259. Net used through ice	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+
259a. Communal fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
260. Weir	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
261. Rock dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
262. Platform built over river	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
263. Basket for taking fish	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
264. Conical carrying type	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
265. Special elongated type	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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NR13 Northern Paiute NR13

Washo NT20

Achomawi NS5

CULTURE ELEM. DISTRIB.: XIV—STEWART: NORTHERN PAIUTE

	Te	Kl	Kl2	Kn	To	To	Pa	Wa	At	Sa	Tg	Wd	Kl	AS
266. In weir	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
267. In dam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	+	+	+
268. Supported by sticks	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
269. Held in hand	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	+
270. Fish driven with willow bundles	–	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
271. Hand-catch in shallow water	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
272. Harpoon	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+
273. Spear	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	+	–	–	+
274. 1 prong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+
275. 2 prongs	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	+	–	–	+
276. Fish arrow, 1 prong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+
276a. Fish arrow, 2 prongs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
277. Night fishing	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	–
278. Torch or fire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+	+	+	–
279. Moonlight	+	+	+	–	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	–
279a. Stream bottom prepared with white rocks	–	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
280. Hook: gorget (straight, bipointed)	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	+
280a. Angle	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	–	–	–	+
281. Of bone	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	+
281a. Of bone and wood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
282. 1 barb at angle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–
284. Line attached	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	–	+
285. Pole	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	+
286. Bait: angleworm	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
287. Grasshopper	–	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	+
288. Salmon egg	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
288a. Minnow	–	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	–	–	–
289. Grub	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	+
290. Bait bag, buckskin	+	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–
290a. Bait basket	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–
291. Fly hook	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
292. Sinker	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
293. Poison (tuxa used) placed in stream	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	–	+
293a. Fish poisoned by "smoking"	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–
294. Stream dammed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
295. Creek diverted	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
296. Fish killed by striking	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Animals Eaten														
297. Dog (sorobuku) eaten	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
297a. Mink (pai'una) eaten	–	–	–	+	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	–	–
297b. Mole (tɔ̃dzi' nwũsɔ̃va) eaten	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
297c. Porcupine (tsa'kwuda or mĩhũ) eaten	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
297d. Jack rabbit (kwnɔ̃) eaten	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
297e. White rabbit (tohakwnɔ̃) eaten	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
297f. Cottontail rabbit (tavũ) eaten	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
297g. Pocket gopher (ungatsiva) eaten	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	+	+	–
297h. Kangaroo rat (kotsi) eaten	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	–	–
297i. Mouse (field) (powgatsi) eaten	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	–
297j. Muskrat (pomnɔ̃) eaten	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
297k. Wood rat (tĩka'wa) eaten	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
297kk. Woodchuck (kidũ) eaten	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
297m. Squirrel (ikwũ) eaten	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
297n. Ground squirrel (kũbɔ̃ or kupa) eaten	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
297o. Chipmunk (woda'a) eaten	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
297p. Weasel (pavisi) eaten	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
297q. Skunk (ponI) eaten	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–
297r. Bat (biya'hana) eaten	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
297s. Elk (patu'huia) eaten	+	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
297t. Raccoon (patakai) eaten	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+

NWA 226 227

NWA 136 262

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Washo NT20
Achomawi N35

CULTURE ELEM. DISTRIB.: XIV—STEWART: NORTHERN PAIUTE

	To	Kl	K2	Kn	To	To	Pa	Wa	At	Sa	Tg	Wd	Kl	Al
1071. Twined winnowing basket (timaban)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1072. Fan shaped, triangular	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1074. Parallel warps	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1075. Open twined (yata)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1076. Close twined (toano or tôna)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1077. Used also for parching	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1078a. Angular tray (nane)	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1080. Twined	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1082. Conical carrying basket (kurus)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1084. Open twine	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1085. Close twine	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1088. Buckskin-covered bottom	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1089. Pointed bottom	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1090. Rod-and-bundle rim	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1091. Fishing tray (wyakni)	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1091a. Bipointed, opening on side	·	·	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1092. Plain twine	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1092a. Hen mads	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1093. Twined hat (kitonanâ)	+	+	·	–	+	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	+
1094. Hemispherical	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	+
1095. Black design applied	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1096. Twined water jug (osa; cf. 868)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	·	+	–
1096a. Coiled	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1099. Rounded bottom	+	+	+	–	·	·	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	–
1100. Pointed bottom	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
1101. Tapering spout	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
1102. Pitch on outside	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	–
1103. Pitch on inside	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1104. Pitch on bottom	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
1105. Paint: red	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
1106. Handle: horsehair	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	–
1106a. Willow	–	+	+	+	–	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–
1110. Buckskin	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	–
1111. Vegetable string	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	–
1112. Stopper: juniper bark	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
1113. Grass, etc.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
1114. Food bowl (taida)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1115. Coiled	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	–	–	–
1116. Twined	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	–	–	–
1117. Pitch coated	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	–
1118. Basket for boiling (ope)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	+
1118a. Coiled	·	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	+	–	–	–
1118b. Twined	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1119. Ladle (tanchama)	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+	·	+	+
1120. Twined	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	–
1121. Coiled	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	–
1122. With handle	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	–
1129. Lids modern	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
1129a. Lids aboriginal	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
1130a. Meeding of basketry	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1131. Bags (mare'e)	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
1131a. Of hides	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
1132. Of twined sage bark	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	–	+	+	+	–
1133. Of twined tule	–	+	–	+	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	–
1134. Mat (eôn5)	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	–
1134a. For door	–	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1135. Of twined sage bark	–	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1136. Of twined tule	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+

[p.387]

226 Both lakes are extremely deep and have rather
[133] large rivers emptying into them, so that they are
not too salty for fish. Pyramid Lake claims the
[136] honor of supplying the world's largest trout;
specimens have been caught weighing more than
20 pounds. "Pyramid lake is just reaching a de-
gree of salinity sufficient to prevent human con-
sumption." Pyramid Lake was a third more saline
than Walker Lake in 1882 (Loud, 157). Kl: The
[825] Kuyui had the best fishing area in Nevada. Trout
were designated by seasonal names: spring trout
(tana arai), summer trout (tatsa arai), fall
trout (uva arai), winter trout (tomo arai). It
is to be doubted that these represent different
varieties. Arai is sometimes generic term for
fish. Ki: Trout caught only in Goose Lake and
its tributaries.

[136] 252c. "Kuyui, black-skinned fish of Pyramid
lake .... Chamistes cujus" (Loud, 157). Kl: The
kuyui is a large sucker-like fish, often weighing
more than 15 pounds, which is only caught in the
spring and early summer when it enters the
streams to spawn. The kuyui (pronounced by lo-
cal white people kwee-wee) occurred only in Pyra-
mid and Winnemucca lakes and the streams flowing
251 into them, especially the Truckee River. Great
quantities of this fish were dried each spring.
The meat was stripped from the backbone so that
from each fish two almost boneless pieces were
prepared. Only about 4 pounds of meat were ob-
tained from a 15-pound fish.

252d. Ki: + (Kelly, 97).

825 252e. Sucker called awagu. "Awago, red
sucker .... Catostomus tahoensis (Loud, 156).

252g. Minnows called pak'ui or hopakui.
Loud, 156: "tui-pagwI, a minnow or sucker ....
Siphoteles obesus or Lencidius pectinifer";
"hu-pagwI, minnow .... Richardsonius egregius."

252i. Red-side salmon called koa'arai, "cold
salmon." Silverside salmon called wovi-arai,
"wood salmon."

● 227 255. Paviotso: "The dip-net and gill-net"
(Curtis, 15:71). Tō: Fish net unknown in pre-
white times. Only conical basket used. Kū: When
the Kūpa were at Nixon they employed the methods
of Kuyui. In their own territory, the Kūpa had
different methods.

256. Ts: The Paiute fish net is similar to
that of Yurok (Kroeber, Handbook, pl. 7).

257. Owens Valley: Fish net same shape as
rabbit net (Steward, 257).

258. Wa: + (Smith, notes).

258a. Lovelock Cave: "Ice pick" (Loud, pl.
64,g and p. 107). Kū: Informant's mother told
him that the old-timers tied a sharp rock onto
a stick to use to break the ice. He thought it
similar to the one from Lovelock Cave. AL denied
ever hearing of such an instrument being used.
Ice was broken with any big stick. Wa: + (Smith,
notes).

227 259. At: Minnows caught by cutting hole
226 through ice and dipping them out with a seed
beater when they come up for air.

[P. 425 (A)]

N
226
227

260. To: - (LP). Ki: + (Kelly, 96): A troughed willow dam and trap. Ki: The weir described by DG was a trap as well as a barrier. Willows were stuck in the mud so as to form 2 parallel rows about 2 feet apart and extending completely across the stream. The ends of the willows above the water were bent and tied together to form a trough about a foot deep. The fish trying to leap the barrier were caught in the trough. It is similar to the one described by Kelly.

W
[226
227]

261. Ki: Rock dam was only used to get suckers; trout were speared. Wa: - (Smith, notes).

262. Wd: SC denied the use of platforms for fishing for the Wada, but said the Humipui employed them. Wa: + (Smith, notes).

263. Owens Valley: Steward, 251, reports conical basket used below willow dam. To: - (LP).

W
[227]

264. Wa: - (Smith, notes).

269. Ki: + (Kelly, 96).

270. Ts: Willow bundle used to drive fish was called tuma'numa. Practice was known by ND but not used by his band, the Tasiget. To: - (LP).

272. To: - (LP).

272-273. Wd: Denied by BJ, who described a single-pronged spear; however, SC claimed the Wada used the harpoon and no spear. I am inclined to think SC correct.

273. Ki: Fish-spear tipped with 18-inch leg-bone of sandhill crane reported seen at Humboldt Lake (Leonard, 161). Remy and Brenchley, 42, saw 1 used on Carson River. Ki: + (Kelly, 96).

274. Ki: + (Kelly, 96).

275. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 251). Paviotso: "The spear, a two-pronged pole with which the fish were pinned to the bottom" (Curtis, 15:71).

W
[227]

276. Wa: - (Smith, notes).

276a. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 251).

278. Owens Valley: Steward, 251, quotes from Chalfant's MS concerning fishing by aid of a fire on the bank. (See Note 293a.)

280. Ki: Leonard, 166, describes a bipointed hook, which was probably gorget type, seen used on Humboldt Lake. Paviotso: "Hook, made of two crossed bones" (Curtis 15:71). To: - (LP). Wd: Both BJ and SC claimed ignorance of type of hook used in old days, although both thought lines had been used.

281a. Ki: + (Loud, 41, fig. 8). University specimen 1-42988 from the Heizer-Krieger 1936 excavation of Humboldt Cave was carried and shown to informants, but none identified bone-barbed piece of greasewood as a fishhook. Lovelock Cave: + (Loud, pl. 51, p. 41).

286. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 251).

287. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 251).

293. All informants who knew of drugging fish said toza (Leptotaenia dissecta Nutt. var. multifida Jeps.) root was pounded and soaked in pools, streams, and the like. Steward, 251, re-

N 226 ports Smilacina sessilifolia Nutt. used by Owens ● 227 Valley Paiute to stupefy fish.

293a. K1, K2. Both Kuyui informants independently told of stupefying brook trout by building a smudge near the bank of a creek and fanning the smoke over the water.

294. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 251).

295. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 249): Streams diverted primarily for irrigation, but fish taken. Since the Paiute to the north diverted streams for the express purpose for fishing, it is conceivable that irrigation was an outgrowth of diverting for fishing.

Animals Eaten

N 862 825 297. At: Dogs were eaten when the people were starving.

A [262] 297c. AE: Porcupine was used as food, but it also had a special prognostic property. If a sick man ate porcupine and it caused him to vomit it was a sign he would soon die; if it did not make him vomit he would surely get well. SF, being ill, wished for some porcupine to learn his fate.

A [78] 297g. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 255): Gopher (mü'iya). Tü: Pocket gophers' holes were raided to get the store of tovusi usually found there.

297i. Ki: - (Kelly, 91).

N [832] 297k. K1: Wood-rat skin was used to charm girls. If a stone was rubbed on a skin and then thrown at a girl, she would lie down anywhere with the thrower.

297n. N. Paiute: kŭpa or köbö is probably Citellus douglasii or C. oregonus. Commonly called ground dog, ground hog, or ground squirrel.

N [501] 297p. Kü: White weaselskin used by shamans.

[777] 297r. Kü: Dried bats were used as charm (medicine) for gambling and love.

832 297s. Kü: A small elk, which lived in the tules, is said to have occupied Humboldt Valley before improved methods of hunting introduced by white people caused its extinction. K1: Elk known to have existed in California, but seldom, if ever, seen around Pyramid.

N [136] 297z. Kü: "We don't eat coyote because he is uncle to everyone."

297aa. Ki: BA's great-grandfather was supposed to have hunted buffalo in Warner Valley. Buffalo (pagu'ts^{u}) hunted near Eagleville (Kelly, 81). At: A buffalo skull was found by the Indians on Disaster Peak not far from McDermitt, Nevada. This find was probable basis for belief that buffalo once ranged in that country.

298. Bears do not occur in most of Paiute area. Owens Valley: Afraid to hunt it (Steward, 253). Kü: "Bear not eaten because it is aunt to everyone."

W [26] 298g. Wa, At: Lizards eaten when the people were extremely hungry. Wa: - (Smith, notes).

298h. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 255).

298m. Leonard, 117, says frogs were eaten.

[P. 4-26(A)]

N 235 [124] onstrated. DG insisted the method was formerly employed at Pyramid Lake; however, I think it doubtful. His brother, K2, denied it.

N [172] 1059-1063. Lovelock Cave: + (Loud, 69).

1064. Bead work only in recent times.

1064a. Paviotso: Curtis shows 9 modern beaded baskets on copy of photograph opposite page 76.

W [285] 1066. Wa: Feather baskets made for Indian doctor; few made. Lovelock Cave: + (Loud, 68).

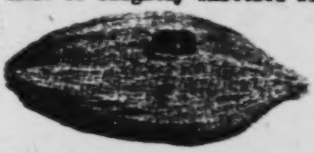
N [72]

Basket Forms

N 235 415 1075. Paviotso: "Trays (tsamön'ö, ya'ta')" open and closed twine (Lowie, 234, and fig. 19,a).

1082. Carrying baskets had different names according to size and use. Some were: tsata, kurus, idIwa, kawono.

N [227] 1091a. Paviotso: Curtis shows a bipointed "Nixon" type fish basket on photograph opposite page 74. K1: Jane Holbrook, 75, Paiute at Nixon, was commissioned by someone to make an old-time fish trap. It was still in her possession. Made of slightly whittled willows, it



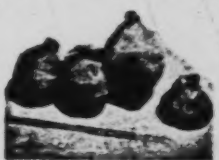
had a coarse open-twined weave. As it was closed at both ends, it had an oblong shape, 3 feet long with a diameter of 1½ feet. Minnows were supposed to enter the trap by way of a hole, 2 inches square on one side. (See fig.)

N [291] 1093. Paviotso: Twined hats (Lowie, 233, 237, fig. 17). Used small basketry hat (Curtis, 70). Owens Valley: Used basketry hat for protection against pitch and tumpline (Steward, 241). K2: "Indians near Pyramid Lake had no hats. The ones near Susanville did" (DM). See note 1406, for use.

1096. (Same items as 868) Paviotso: "Jugs or bottles are twined and pitched, and are conical in .... lower half, and bulging to a hemispherical shape truncated by the neck in the upper portion"; bases are pointed, rounded, flat, and in some cases dented in the center (Lowie, 233-237, fig. 20,a). Wd: - (SC). Steward, 273, calls this "water olla."

1099. To, Tö: In old days Paiute made only pointed bottoms, round bottoms since white people's advent.

1101.



Baskets of Reid collection; photo by Robert H. Heizer.

[p.434(W)]

7: Whiting E-5 (1936-1938) 1950
NR13 Northern Paiute NR13

Upper Sonoran zone as described by Steward,[2] and consists primarily of desert shrubs, including many different varieties of sagebrush and greasewood. Around the lakes and along the streams there are grasses and other plants, the seeds, roots, or berries of which were used for food. Willow bushes also grow along the streams. Where the elevation is higher than 5,000 feet, juniper and mahogany trees are found. Deer, mountain sheep, and antelope live in the foothills and jackrabbits abound throughout the terrain.

The nature of the environment is such that although the region included approximately 6,192 square miles it did not support more than about two hundred individuals. This estimate is for the period just preceding the establishment of the Malheur Reservation in 1872 and would indicate that including the entire region over which the people wandered, the average density of population was one person per thirty square miles.[3] It is possible, however, that the population was denser at an earlier period, as stories are told of two bad epidemics which took a large toll of life two generations ago.[4] My estimate is computed from reports of the winter camp groups which existed in the childhood of old informants.

In the old days, the entire life of the Paiutes was oriented around the quest for food, which was none too plentiful. Around the first of May when the first green shoots broke through the ground, they left their winter camps and went to those places where they knew the early edible roots abounded. Nigger Flat, in the northeast corner of the valley, was the most frequented place and many families camped here while the women dug *epos* (Yapa, Carum oreganum Wats), *hu. ni'bui* (Lomatium macrocarpium C and R), *tsuga* and *sanatsuga* (unidentified). While the women were gathering these roots and preparing the *tsuga* and some *yapa* for storage, the men visited the Drewsey River to set up and repair their salmon traps so that they would be ready for the spring run. When their work was over, the women moved down to the river with their skin sacks full of roots and helped the men dry the salmon which they caught. When the run was over, the group broke up and families wandered off by themselves, hunting deer, sagehens, and other birds and collecting the different seeds and roots as they ripened. The first seed to ripen was the sunflower, *aki* and *kusiaki* (Balsamorhiza hooken Nutt). Later the women went to those places where *atza* (Sisymbrium Sophia L.) grew in large quantities. This seed was cached for winter consumption. Most of these early plants grew well in the northern part of the valley.

Around the fifteenth of July, families began to congregate at Cow Creek, about five miles east of Harney. Families from all over the valley and from the Hunibui Eater band to the north came to gather crickets. The women went out

[2] Julian H. Steward, *Basin-Plateau Aboriginal Sociopolitical Groups* (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 120), p. 17.

[3] See *ibid.*, p. 49, for contrast with other regions of the Great Basin.

[4] One of these may be related to the epidemic of measles which swept through the Cayuse and Umatilla in 1847.

13:Loud U-5 (1914) 1929 NR13 Northern Paiute NR13

824 [285] sobI, willow, *Salix*, used in making baskets. Name shortened to so in composition; for example so-sea, "willow-bottle," or bottle-shaped basket. Gosiute word for willow si-opi.

[261] sikopi, sikupI, rayless goldenrod, *Chrysothamnus*. If a worm gets in the stem of a young plant it causes a bulbous swelling just above ground. Girls will search diligently for these, in order that they may obtain a chewing gum.

[262] suno, tumble-weed, *Amaranthus graecisans*. The small, flat, leaf-like seeds are hulled and eaten. Gosiute su-no is the name for *Atriplex*. Tumbleweed is supposed by botanists to be an introduced species of modern times.

[227] [262] [226] taEpi, greasewood, *Atriplex torreyi*. Short sections of the crooked, hard, thorn-like twigs are pealed and attached at a crook to a string for use as a fishhook (ohotetema) for catching minnows. A great many of these hooks are left in the water overnight. In the roots of this bush there are yellow worms an inch in length which "smell good and are good to eat." They are also used as fish bait.

[222] tibipi, nut pine, *Pinus monophylla*. The nuts which are gathered on the Stillwater range, are called tibi. Gosiute, ti'-ba-wa-ra, nut pine, and ti'-ba, pine nuts.

[283] tegape, for making of coarse string. Compare Gosiute tin'-ai-gop, nettle, *Urtica holosericea*.

[262] [302] [291] toi, toy, cat-tail rush, *Typha latifolia*. The pollen, tsima, is gathered, inclosed in the leaves of the rush and roasted in the ashes, causing it to become hard and sweet like candy. Pollen is also used for face paint. The down is used for sandal padding. The seeds are eaten. The Gosiute name of the plant is to'-iump.

taibE, spike-rush, *Eleocharis palustris*.

[227] [411] [172] tonobI, donobi, greasewood, *Sarcobatus vermiculatus*. Fishhooks are made from the twigs, which however, are inferior to those made from the twigs of *Atriplex*. The roots are also infested with the same worm as found in *Atriplex*. Arrow points for small animals and birds were made from greasewood. *Sarcobatus* was a favorite wood for the manufacture of various articles found in the cave. It is very hard and close grained. Gosiute, to'-no-pi.

[262] wai, bunch grass with a small seed which was eaten. Gosiute wai signifies mountain rice, *Oryzopsis cuspidata*.

wekwekobE, cane, *Phragmites communis*.

weyapuie, a red berry smaller in size than small peas and containing little seeds. The berries are washed before using. They grow upon a gray-leaved thorny bush, 6 to 12 feet tall. The description agrees well with that of the buffalo-berry, *Shepherdia argentea*.

[283] [227] wiha, a plant growing along the rivers under willows. It has a straight stem the size of a pencil with branched top about 3½ feet high. The fiber is used in making fish nets. Chamberlin states that the spreading dogbane, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*, a plant answering our description, is that from which the Gosiute obtained a strong fiber for string and rope. Natches also gave the name tegape for cord 4 mm. in diameter. Possibly this is the word for coarse cord rather than the name of some other fiber plant, as he stated that wiha was made into cord 4 mm. in diameter to be used for the top of a fish net. The fiber is reddish when new but is colored a deeper red with pine bark which floats down Truckee river.

Wadátkuht

222 [251] up when they were needed. Usually when they were dug up they were easier to crack as they had swollen.

Both "Sour-dock" and "Pig Weed" were eaten as greens. An aquatic plant called masaidup (possibly watercress) was also eaten fresh.

227 Bone fish hooks were used and were called tútam. Kitty Joaquin could not recall what they looked like but said that "some old men still make them for use in Pyramid Lake". It seems probable that she had reference to bone gorge hooks.

An "A" frame type dip net was used for catching fish from a tule balsa on Honey Lake and its sloughs.

The informants did not say that they used conical fish traps but they had seen ones of willow used by a few Paiute people around Pyramid Lake. Fisherman were called hakaigiad.

226 Both Long Valley Creek and the sloughs in the delta of Susan River were considered to be good places to fish. Types of fish caught include a sucker (ak'wugh°), a small "trout" (pakwi), large trout (agai), and catfish (not native), (musungíb pakwi, "whisker trout").

262 [223] Birds eaten by the Wadátkuht include the small blue heron (wasá), the white swan (wohít), the Canadian honker (nagút), ducks (pöhü), avocets (kutí kuti) and blackbirds (pakoduhpa). Pelican, duck and geese eggs were gathered in the swampy region near the mouth of the Susan River.

Small mammals eaten by the Wadátkuht include the porcupine (mȫhû or tsagüd), Golden-mantled squirrel (tabá), chipmunk (wóda'), wild cat (tuhu), badger (huna), and marmot (kidü). Several types of rabbits, especially the jackrabbit, were of considerable importance to the Wadátkuht.

224 Rabbit drives were usually made in the fall and winter. A long net held up by a series of sticks was used for this purpose. A number of people would drive the rabbits into the net while several men watched the net. When a rabbit hit the net he became enmeshed because the net fell on him. The men tending the net killed the rabbits and hung them by their heads from a belt around their waists.

Rabbits were attracted to the hunter who made a "kissing" sound with his lips. This sound was similar to that made by

Wadátkuht

was first shredded and then twisted between the palms of the hands to manufacture this item. She also stated that tule was braided into rope. It was obvious, however, that her knowledge of the manufacture of rope was limited due to a lack of experience. 283 [114]

The tule mats seen by Kitty Joaquin were not sewn but were made with a twined weft element and were called tupadan^{O} (from tupadan, "to lay something down"), or siagat^{H} (heard also as sikwat) meaning "to weave". The term sikwat was given for the frames of tules laid on the winter house (kání) as noted in a preceding section. 285

The A-frame fishnet used on Honey Lake and the sloughs of Susan River was called wana and was used from a tule balsa, as mentioned in a section above. 227 [501]

Clothing. Several types of blankets were made by the Wadátkuht and include a blanket of tanned buckskin with the hair left on, one of well-tanned bear skin with the grease removed by tanning, and the ever-useful woven rabbit skin blanket. Kitty Joaquin had never heard of mouse skin blankets when shown a photograph of one. Undaunted, however, she gave it the name pongadziwik^{Ya}. 291 [281]

Capes (nagá) were made of two tanned (deer?) skins sewn together, without the hair on. One of the legs of the skin was thrown across the front and around the neck of the wearer to act as a "suspender". A belt (natí) made of buckskin held the cape to the body.

Leggings were called wutsuhtskunuhn ("calf tie") and were made of buckskin and worn in cold weather. Two-piece moccasins were called kwasumko' ("cooked shoe"). They reached the ankle and were made of well-tanned skin. Gladys Mankins said that moccasins were two-piece, but Kitty Joaquin said that her father, Joaquin, made one-piece moccasins. The soles on the two-piece moccasins were stiff, but the uppers were soft. The neck portion of a deer hide was used for moccasins because it was the toughest part of the hide. Kitty and her daughter, Gladys, gave the name numu^{muka} for moccasins. Ike Northrup was told by his grandmother that sandals were made of tules and bark. [824]

A small buckskin apron was worn by the women when they were not fully clothed in buckskin. A breechclout, pitsu'po', was worn by the men. A skirt and a cape (?) of shredded [292] [881]